

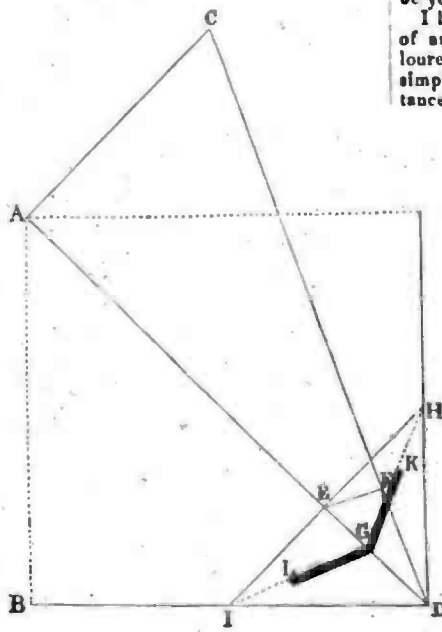
## NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

THE new Congregational chapel at Brentwood, begun in April last, and recently opened, is a building in the Grecian and Italian style, of white brick with front of compass: estimated cost about 1,300*l.*; architect, Mr. Bray, of Chelmsford; builder, Mr. Hogg, of Ingatestone.—St. Stephen's Church, near Canterbury, has been recently improved and decorated at the sole expense of the incumbent, the Rev. John White. All the old ornaments have been restored, and a stained-glass window has been added.—The Gipsy School at Poole, begun in 1845, was opened on 5th inst.—An endeavour is being made to agitate the question of baths and washhouses at Bristol, where it is conceived there is much more need of them than at Bath. An Asylum for cases of suspended animation or doubtful death, in some cemetery beyond the limits, has been also suggested.—An engraving of the design, by Mr. D. J. Humphris, for the new hospital at Sandford-field, Cheltenham, according to the *Cheltenham Journal*, has been recently prepared.—The Birkenhead Docks are to be sold,—not to the Liverpool Dock Committee however.—The foundation-stone of St. Mark's church, Bredbury, Stockport, was laid on Wednesday week: Mr. E. H. Shellard, architect; Mr. B. Graham, mason; Mr. H. Booth, joiner. It is to be in the early English style, with nave and aisles, chancel and vestry, and a massive lofty western tower. The walls will be supported by pinnacled buttresses, and have shafted windows. Internally, there will be two rows of clustered polished stone pillars supporting moulded arches, and an open timbered roof stained in oak. It is to have three galleries. Dimensions of nave, 62 ft. 3 in. by 22 ft. 10 in.; north and south aisles, 63 ft. 2 in. by 12 ft. 2 in.; chancel 16 ft. by 15 ft.; tower, 70 ft. 4 in. in height, as a fitting terminus to the vista through the long street of the township. The general appearance will be like that of Blackley church, near Manchester, designed by the same architect. The cost will be 3,000*l.*, and the work will be completed about this time next year.—St. Paul's church, Westleigh, was consecrated on Monday week, though still incomplete, being without a spire. The foundation-stone was laid on 22nd June, 1846.—The Lincoln Council have resolved to apply to Parliament for a general cemetery Act.—A stained-glass window by Wailes, of Newcastle, has been placed in the chancel of Trinity Church, Gainsborough. It is a copy of one in York Cathedral.—The small church of St. Andrew, Fencote, Kirby-Fleetham, was consecrated on Friday week. This building was designed by Mr. C. A. Cates, of York. The east window is of stained-glass.—The Finance Committee of the Newcastle Corporation, have recommended the grant to the Antiquarian Society of the use of the 'Castle,' at a nominal rent of half-a-crown per annum, as a place of deposit for their antiquities, and also a grant of 250*l.* towards the renovations; the appointment of Warder, and admission to strangers to be under the control of the Town Council.—The town of Harrington, according to the *Carlisle Journal*, is being improved by the erection of new houses, a patent slip, an iron lighthouse, &c. The extensive chemical works are also in active operation.—The site of the new wet dock, Leith, is staked off, and men under Mr. Paterson, resident engineer, have been boring to ascertain the nature of the ground for foundations. It is hoped, says the *Edinburgh Register*, that the specifications will soon be ready and contracts advertised for. The sooner the new accommodation is provided the better.—Lissanore Castle, county Antrim, Ireland, under which a quantity of gunpowder was stored by its proprietor as captain of yeomanry, has been reduced to a mass of ruins, and the wife of the proprietor, who with a lighted candle was rashly crossing an open portion of the powder laid out to dry near the remainder, was 'blown to atoms' in the explosion.

**BAD BUILDING IN FRANCE.**—According to *Galvani*, the tower of the church in course of construction at St. Simon, near St. Quentin, fell in last week, after having been carried a height of nearly 80 feet.

## TO OBTAIN SADDLE OF RIDGE STONE BY LINES.

Sir,—In answer to the inquiry of a "Carpenter," in your number for the 2nd,\* I forward the annexed sketch. Let AB be half



the span of the roof, say six feet, and AC the rise to ridge, say four feet, then CD will be the length of the hip. On the line AD, at any distance from D, draw HI at right angles with AD: put your set square on the line CD, and

from E draw the line EF. Set the distance EF in your compass, and strike the line AD, which will be intersected at G; then from GHI will be your bevel. Set the width of ridge stone on each side of G, and your thickness parallel with your bevels, and GKL will be your templet.

I have drawn it to a scale of three-eighths of an inch to a foot, so that the templet (coloured dark) is two feet each side, but that is simply to show it better than a shorter distance would do.

There seems to be a great want of improvement in the business education of carpenters in the matter of lines, &c., but then good works relating to these matters are so very expensive. Mr. Cubitt, of Thames Bank, has kindly opened a library, but only to the men employed on his premises: the mass of carpenters are unprovided for.

Could not the masters who mostly have good works by them, circulate them among the trade? The higher works, such as Tredgold's, Britton's, Cressy's, Pugin's, with Pausley on monuments, and others, are entirely out of our reach. If our clerks of the works had such works as these to refer to, we should not have such blunders on record. I have had opportunities of glancing at a few of Britton's and Pugin's works, and I think the loan of such books would operate to keep many a man at home to peruse them. The amount of subscription at Mr. Cubitt's is almost nominal. I would not mind six times the amount, to have access to such works as I have mentioned. I am, Sir, &c.,

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

\* Several correspondents who forwarded replies after the above was in type are thanked.

## CORNISH MARBLES FOR DECORATIONS.

WE are glad to learn from Cornwall that Prince Albert, having been led to examine the beautiful stones of that county, when his royal highness visited it last year, afterwards gave directions for various pedestals and dies for busts and statues, to be made for the residence at Osborne, which, by the way, is fast increasing in size, and will ultimately form a large pile of building.

According to our informant, the bases of the pedestals are of black and white crystal schorl; the shafts are of a beautiful variety of granite, commonly called red and black Cornish jasper; while the base and cap mouldings are of statuary marble. The jasper and schorl were procured from the northern part of the county, and being highly polished, the appearance of each of these varieties of stone is extremely beautiful. The jasper is so very hard, as to require the application of steam machinery to polish its surface properly. The pedestals are about 3 feet 4 inches in height, of the Roman Doric order, and weigh about 12 cwt. each.

By thus directing attention to the value of our own mineral productions for decorative purposes, the prince is conferring a benefit on the industry of the country.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF BRENCHELLEY, near Tunbridge Wells, is now being restored, under the direction of Mr. Caveler. It is an interesting structure, principally of the thirteenth century, but has suffered much from neglect and injudicious alterations. The works have commenced with the rebuilding of the south aisle, which was in a dangerous state. The flat ceiling has been removed, and the tracery of the windows restored. The whole of the expense of this portion of the work will be borne by the parish. It is intended to restore the nave and chancel by subscription, and to proceed with the works as soon as a sufficient sum can be collected.

## PLYMOUTH BOROUGH PRISONS COMPETITION.

FIFTEEN designs were received in reply to the advertised premiums; and the plans selected by the committee, for the first premium, were found to be by Messrs. Fuller and Gilling, of Bath. The second premium of 30*l.* was awarded to a design marked *Virtus*; and the third (20*l.*) to one marked *Nil sine labore*.

A correspondent complains (with what truth we are not aware), that although competitors were not bound to an amount, the committee awarded the premium to the design having the lowest estimate, viz., 5,500*l.* He says:—"The estimates varied from 5,500*l.* to 20,000*l.*, for very nearly the same thing. For, be it remembered, the dimensions and number of the cells, &c., were all the same; the thickness of the walls alike; the description of work must be the same also; in fact, the quantity and quality of work the same nearly in all, and, consequently, the probable cost; and yet we see such variance in the estimates."

## New Books.

*The Assistant Engineer's Railway Guide in Boring, Stumping, and Nicking out Centre Lines, Setting out Slopes, &c.* By W. DAVIS HASKELL, C.E. Williams and Co., Strand.

A LAROE number of young men employed by the engineers, the company, or the contractors on the various lines of railways now going on, will find this work of considerable service to them. It consists of five chapters. The first gives the general clauses for a specification for the construction of a line of railway; the second (and main chapter) treats of "boring," and on British strata as materials in construction; the third is on "stumping out;" the fourth on setting out slopes; and the fifth on setting out foundations, with hints on masonry, foundations, &c. From the latter, as an example of the character of the work, we take following useful hints.

**Setting out Foundations.**—When setting out the foundations for works of construction, too much care cannot be given to this being done with extreme accuracy; and if this important duty be not performed with due attention, the